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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Savings Banks.

RATES OF COAL FREIGHT.

Mutual Fire Insurance.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The New Bridge.

PITTSBURGH WATER WORKS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1871.

SENATE.

AMERICAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill authorizing Savings Institutions and Trust Companies to purchase bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. BUTAN called up his bill authorizing the Courts to incorporate Mutual Fire Insurance Companies without fifty thousand dollars capital, as required by the general law. Passed.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING BILL

Was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

The bill conferring additional powers on the

PITTSBURGH BRIDGE

Company passed and was sent to the Governor for his approval.

COAL INSPECTORS.

Mr. BUTAN called up his bill extending to Washington county the act for the enlargement of cemeteries.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the bill just received from the House for the extension of Pittsburgh water works, which passed and went to the Governor for approval.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

RATES OF COAL FREIGHT.

Mr. WHEELER'S bill regulating coal shipments passed to a second reading, and was discussed on its final passage till adjournment. It fixes a railroad and canal rate of ton per mile of twenty-eight feet grade at fifteen mills, and on more than twenty-eight feet grade at eighteen mills, compelling companies to transport all coal prepared for shipment to market, subject to suits for damages.

WATERWORKS BILL PASSED.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. KERR'S bill for the extension of the Pittsburgh Waterworks was passed.

Mr. WHITE'S treasury bill, authorizing bids for deposits, passed by 69 to 39 votes; amendment sent to the Senate.

FIRE MARSHAL.

Mr. HOBB called up his bill authorizing the Pittsburgh Fire Marshal to appoint assistants. Passed.

42nd CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

A BRIDGE OF PEACE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial for a general disarmament throughout the world, and a repeal of the war clauses in the Constitution of the United States. He also introduced his bill of last session supplementary to the

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,

intended to secure equal rights to colored people in all conveyances, places of amusements, churches, benevolent and other institutions, &c. He gave notice that he would speak the bill.

CHAPLAIN TO THE SENATE

By a vote on motion of Mr. Kellogg, Rev. J. P. Newman was unanimously elected Chaplain to the Senate for the Forty-second Congress.

Various petitions were presented and numerous bills introduced and temporarily laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONS.

By Mr. SHERMAN, to facilitate commerce between the United States and Mexico, under the reciprocity convention, being the bill introduced last session for the incorporation of a company with a capital of five million dollars, to be known as the general commercial business with, and construct public works in those countries.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

By Mr. HAMLIN, to ratify and carry into effect the constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory adopted at the recent Indian Council.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, to provide for the completion of Government buildings at the Capitol, Washington.

RIGHT OF WAY

for certain railroads in the Territory of Colorado. Upon conclusion of the morning order of business, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded to call upon the States for bills, commencing with Maine.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the

DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. WOODS asked Mr. Hale to add to it a provision for the repeal of the duty on coal.

Mr. HALE said that last year he distinct evidence, and he believed he could get it this session for that purpose also. He moved to refer the bill to the committee of Ways and Means on the State of the Union, which was carried after debate.

Mr. HALE then introduced a bill for the repeal of the

DUTY ON COAL.

It was also referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. COX then moved to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the two taxes.

Mr. KELLEY called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

ALL ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DICKEY moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be till Monday.

Mr. COX hoped the House would not adjourn over till Monday, without passing upon the question of what the Senate would do on the coal and salt bill agreement.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew his motion, and the motion to adjourn was negatived.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Cox's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House thereupon at one o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. HALE said he had moved to introduce any measure that would protract the session, but the House had already at the last session passed the bill to repeal the duty on salt, and it came up now for final vote, and there was no need for further discussion. He was willing to vote for the bill to-day, but he might move to the House to close then to accept the Senate amendment to add coal to the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, appealed to the House not to begin the Forty-second Congress by applying the gag law, but to allow discussion.

Mr. HALE—It has been debated for two years.

Mr. KELLEY—I am in the minority now.

MR. COX ON THE PROPHETS.

Mr. COX—You speak now in the language of Jeremiah and not that of Isaiah. We have another order of things. The gentleman speaks now in favor of cutting down the duty on salt, but he would have it on iron, so he would cut off the duty on tea, coffee and sugar.

Mr. KELLY—"Not on sugar."

Mr. COX—"Do not interrupt now in my five minutes. Blood will follow where the knife is driven. Duty that is paid on tea, coffee and sugar all goes to the Treasury. But where the Treasury receives five millions from the knife is driven, four that is paid on salt. Two weeks ago to repeal the income tax which brought twelve millions into the Treasury

A NEW RULE IN LOGIC.

The inconsistency of that argument showed its fallacy, and the inconsistency of the gentleman who made it.

Mr. KELLEY—"My argument was that I am in favor of repealing internal taxes as rapidly as we can."

Mr. KNOTTENBURG—"Then what becomes of the new bonds and the funding law?" (Laughter.) The two propositions can't be reconciled. Another fallacy of the gentleman's argument, that because the Treasury only gets $1,000,000 a year from the duty on salt, the duty only costs the people three cents per hundred weight. He knew of the gentleman who made it.

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Mr. KELLEY—"No; my argument was that the people pay that tax on domestic as well as on foreign salt."

Mr. PETT—"Is not the repeal of the duty on coal, arguing that the effect would be to close every coal pit in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, and throw the coal-miners and laborers out of work.

Mr. SCOFIELD argued, on the same side, that the House should not act at what capital wanted in matters of tariff was stability.

Mr. PETERS moved to amend Mr. Kelly's amendment, by fixing the duty on salt at six cents per hundred pounds bulk, and nine cents in sacks. He could not get a low tariff on coal and salt, but would go for free coal and cheap salt.

Mr. PETT moved to amend by striking out the duty on coal, arguing that the effect would be to close every coal pit in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, and throw the coal-miners and laborers out of work.

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Mr. HALE moved to close debate on the pending amendments in one hour.

Mr. KELLEY moved the previous question on the amendments and to bring the House to a vote by applying the gag law, but to allow debate.

Mr. HALE—It has been debated for two years.

Mr. KELLEY—I am in the minority now.

Mr. HALE declined to admit amendments that would embarrass the bill.

The motion then Committee rose, was agreed to.

Mr. HALE moved that all general debate in the House on the bill to repeal the duty on salt be closed.

Mr. KELLEY moved that the House adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Illinois, was agreed to.

Mr. MCCRARY, STEVENSON, HALE, BUTLER, PIERCE, MCCRARY, THOMAS, REED, and ARTHUR,

were appointed to go into Committee was then agreed to.

DUTY ON SALT.

The House at half-past 3 again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. HALE contended that duty on salt was equivalent to one hundred pounds in the barrel, and that duty ought to be reduced to twenty pounds in sacks. Now, it was proposed to purchase at nine or ten cents per bushel, and any body could calculate what the tax was.

COULDN'T SEE IT.

He had been asked to admit an amendment reducing the duty fifty per cent, but he could not agree to that. He believed the monopoly of the Onondaga Salt Works was as complete as any monopoly ever granted by the Tudors in the most despotic times, and that it should be abolished.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the bill by adding coal to it.

WOOD ON COAL.

Mr. WOOD supported the bill, and amendment. It would be offensive he said to address to an intelligent body, any reason why the duty on coal should be taken off at this time. They all knew the suffering caused to the people by the high prices of coal. A tax on it was a tax on warmth, a tax which bore heavily on the poor, and which Congress should repeal.

KELLY ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. KELLY of Pa., opposed the bill and amendment. He reminded the majority of the House that it was responsible for the financial condition of the country. Secretary of the Treasury was about to float a new loan which, if successful, would reduce the expenses of the Government $20,000,000 per year, and was now met with the first action of the Republican House, proposing to strike from the revenue of the country nearly $25,000,000 and $,000,000 on coal. The revenue collected on salt was only three cents a head on the whole population.

CANADIAN COAL.

In the Joint High Commission the admission of coal from Canada free of duty was likely to be a question. If the Canadians would give free fisheries in exchange for free coal, that would be a question worthy of nation-l consideration. He implored the Republican majority to consider this great question before yielding to the impulse of relieving the public of a tax of three cents per head on salt. He suggested a reduction of the duty on salt to twelve cents per one hundred pounds in bulk and eighteen cents in sacks, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. COX advocated the bill and amendment. He referred to Mr. Kelly as speaking in rather a different tone from that in which he spoke during the last Congress.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Old Battle Grounds!

QUIET REIGNS!

Released Prisoners!

BISMARCK GETS HOME!

THE NEW CAPITAL!

National Guard Troubles!

ON THE BRINK!

NAPOLEON HOWLS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THE LATE BATTLE-GROUND.

BRUSSELS, March 9.—The Belgian Government has appointed three persons to consult with the municipality of Sedan in regard to the means of disinfecting the neighboring battle-fields, and for removing the carcasses of horses from the Meuse, to prevent an epidemic when the river becomes low.

SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It is stated that the Assembly will commence its sessions at Versailles on Sunday next.

APPARENT QUIETNESS.

Paris and the Districts of Belleville and Mont Martre, on Tuesday were quiet, and no disturbances are reported to-day.

THE MOBILE GUARD.

The disturbances on Wednesday between some battalions of the Paris Mobile Guard was quelled without serious consequences.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

A transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

Much typhoid and plague prevails among cattle and horses in Paris. The animals, nevertheless, are said to be fit for food.

SURRENDER OF ARMS.

PARIS, March 9.—The Mayors of all the Arrondissements of Paris have unanimously guaranteed that the National Guard will surrender the cannon in their possession without coercion. It is thought that when they receive their arms the Assembly, the Parisian Deputies will return to Paris, and that agitation will cease. Government maintains a conciliatory attitude toward the disturbers.

A HOWL FROM NAPOLEON.

Napoleon has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly, protesting against the vote by which that body had declared his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The confiscation of all public rest is the plebiscite. To that he is ready to bow, and to that alone.

[Special to the New York World.]

ON THE BRINK OF A REVOLUTION.

PARIS, March 9.—The National Guards are strongly entrenched with thirty-one guns on the heights of Montmartre, awaiting the signal from their leaders to proclaim open revolution.

THE NEW GENERAL.

In Paris upwards of one hundred battalions of National Guard so increase or inaugurated General De Paindines upon his accession to their command.

HOME AGAIN.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count Von Bismarck has arrived in this city.

ENGLAND.

A PEER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 9.—Sir John the Duke of Coleridge, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, addressing his constituents at Exeter, praised the Government. He censured France for plunging into a war for which it had no provocation, and eulogized Germany.

ODO RUSSELL AT HOME.

Odo Russell, who returned to London yesterday, will attend a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

FRENCH SOLDIERS FED BY PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians, that they must feed the private soldiers of the late army of the North. The inhabitants are at the same time ordered to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe and business shows signs of life.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is rumored that the Russian loan introduced by Rothschild will be withdrawn, because there are fears that the loan may not be successful in this market.

BELGIUM.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

ANTWERP, March 9.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, has adopted a memorial to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, requesting him to lend his efforts to embody in the Code an international law proposition of the inviolability of property of private individuals at sea, and to obtain from the powers an authoritative definition of the term contraband of war.

TRANSFER OF ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—A Committee of the National Assembly has decided to recommend the transfer of the Assembly to Fontainbleau. It is stated that Thiers supports this as his choice of the place of meeting, and is expected that the Assembly will ratify the report of the Committee when it is presented for discussion and action. A large number of Deputies will however, support the amendment, providing for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bowen to be Tried again for Bigamy —The Republican Caucus—A Bitter Debate—The New State—Appointment of Committees—Cameron Takes Sumner's Place in the Foreign Relations Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOWEN, THE ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Bowen, late member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy, in marrying S. Petigrew King in August last, while Mrs. Frances Hicks Bowen, whom he is alleged to have married in 1857, was living. The day for the trial has not been fixed, though the case will come up early durinst the present term.

THE NEW SLATE.

The Senate caucus to-day occupied nearly three hours. Messrs. Stewart, Scott, Carpenter, Conkling, and others voted with the majority; Messrs. Trumbull, Morrill (of Vermont) and Fenton with those in the negative. The list comes up to-morrow as follows, and will be presented to the Senate to-morrow:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin and Casserly.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Morton, Rice, Hamlin, Hill and Thurman.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont, and Bayard.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West and Stevenson.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling and Vickers.

Manufactures—Messrs. Hamlin, Robertson, Bowman, Gilbert, and a vacancy to be filled by the Democrats.

Agriculture—Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Robertson, Tipton and Davis.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Blair.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Caldwell, Ferry of Michigan, and Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool and Thurman.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry of Michigan and Kelley.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windsor, Logan and Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Davis of Kentucky, Ferry of Connecticut, Sawyer, Bayard and Blair.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Corbett, Buckingham, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Hill and Davis.

Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Brownlow, Ferry of Michigan, West and Saulsbury.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Pool, Brownlow, Corbett, Cragin, and a vacancy to be filled with a Democrat.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Scott, Sprague Pratt, Morrill of the District of Columbia, Patterson, Sawyer, Lewis, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock and Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut Carpenter, Morrill of Maine, Windom and Hamilton.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Morrill of Vermont, Trumbull, Cole, Stockton and Hamilton.

Territories—Messrs Nye, Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hill, Hitchcock and Cooper.

Pacific R. R.—Messrs. Stewart, Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rice, Chandler, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

On Revision of Laws—Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Pool, Pratt and Hamilton.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Sawyer, Morrill of Vermont, Flanagan, Patterson and Blair.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs Fenton, Windom and Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Howe and Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Howe and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Buckingham, Ames and Davis.

Revision of Rules—Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds and Bayard.

Political Disabilities—Messrs. Robertson, Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.

Levees of Mississippi River—Messrs. Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one vacancy.

Special Committee on Southern Outrages—Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Nelson, Rice, Nye, and Bayard.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment was discontinued.

Mr. Morrell, Maine, declined, on account of ill-health, his re-election as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations

THE COMMITTEE CHANGE.

The Caucus of the Republican Senators met at 11 o'clock with, a full attendance. The Committee appointed to arrange standing Committees reported that they had performed their duty, and submitted their report. Senator Cameron was placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. Sumner is made Chairman of the new Committee on elections. Mr. Sumner immediately arose and declined the proffered Chairmanship.

CHALLENGED CRITICISM

upon his conduct during the twelve years he has served upon the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sumner spoke for a few moments and then withdrew from the caucus. It is not known what influenced the caucus committee to change the arrangement agreed upon last night, which was to make Mr. Morton chairman in place of Mr. Sumner.

The Senate adjourned at twenty minutes of one o'clock. The Republican Senators again went into caucus on the subject of Standing Committees. The motion of the pending caucus is to recommit the report of the Committee. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz having spoken in favor of the motion, and nowe against recommittal. After a long and bitter debate, the caucus sustained the report of the Committee by a vote of 36 against 21, thus confirming, among other things, Mr. Cameron as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK CITY.

Excitement in Congress—Changes in the Committee on Foreign Relations—A Tombs Shyster Indicted and Arrested—Loss of the Yacht Maria—Empress Augusta Writes to German Ladies—Her Letter is Photographed—New Street Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 9 1871.

EXCITEMENT IN CONGRESS.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is great excitement in political circles to-night in regard to the action of the Committee appointed by the Republican

CAUCUS OF THE SENATE,

to propose the revision of the Senate Committees. The Committee was in session Tuesday afternoon and all yesterday, and will again keep secret the result of their deliberations. Hundreds of rumors are afloat, however, in regard to the most important changes which they will propose, the majority of which agree that a revolution is to be made in the Foreign Relations Committee

SUMNER TO BE REMOVED.

The report that is commonly believed is, that Mr. Sumner is to be removed from the head of the Committee and from the Committee itself, and that Mr. Morton will succeed, probably the former, is to be promoted to the Chairmanship. Mr. Freitinghuysen, it is stated, is to be placed on the Committee, in order to make up its quota. For this proposition the Committee are said to have stood 3 to 3, Messrs. Howe and Pool not voting, Thurman and Merrill. Another rumor, not generally credited, is that the majority will report in favor of allowing Sumner temporarily to retain position. A caucus has been called for ten o'clock to-day, and the report of the Committee is expected to give rise to a very warm and bitter debate.

THE CHANGE OPPOSED.

The friends of Sumner will fight the change with the greatest vigor, and if they fail in the caucus will continue the opposition in the open Senate. It is said that one of the oldest Senators has called on the President and advised him to so increase the organized German element in the minority, but the President would not speaking terms with either the President, Secretary of State, or Assistant Secretary.

OTHER COMMITTEE CHANGES.

As to the general framework of the other Senate Committees, but little change will be made. Frelinghuysen, who represents New Pennsylvania, will go on the Finance Committee in place of Cattell, General Ames in place of Spencer of Alabama, and Mr. Logan for from Iowa in place of Williams. The first three members of the Committee will be Sherman, Morton and Fenton. The Committee were unable to agree in regard to recommending a new Committee on Elections, and will ask the Senate and the Caucus to decide.

The New York Republican

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, to take action respecting the reorganization of the Republican General Committee. The members of the Committee will be entertained at the residence of the chairman, A. B. Connell, in the evening.

Edward J. Anderson, an attorney of this city, was arrested to-day on ten indictments, charging him with misdemeanor, in obtaining money from prisoners by false representations to appear and defend them. He was committed for trial by Judge Bedford in default of two sureties of $10,000 each.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

The Empress Augusta has addressed to the German ladies of New York and Brooklyn, who were engaged in the German bazaars, a communication thanking them for their efforts in raising funds in aid of the victims of the war in Germany. The letter is in the hands of a photographer, who will prepare copies for distribution.

INTERNAL REVENUE SUIT.

Assistant District-Attorney Emerson has commenced a suit against the Broadway National Bank, the Mercantile National Bank, both of this city, to recover $5,000 penalties from each, for alleged short returns to the Internal Revenue of dividends made by them.

ANOTHER CITY RAILWAY.

H. Genet introduced in the State Senate today, a bill for a quick transit railroad in New York. It is to be a viaduct road, commencing near Chambers street, running to Crosby, where two branches are to run up, one on either side of the city.

THE FRIGATE CALIFORNIA

sailed to-day for San Francisco. She is to make the passage direct without stopping at a single port.

LOSS OF THE YACHT MARIA.

The famous yacht Maria has, it is supposed, been lost at sea.

NEBRASKA.

Gov. Butler Yields the Gubernatorial Seal—Governor Abbott U. P. Railroad.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, December 9.—David Butler has delivered the seal of office as Governor to Secretary Ames. It is reported that two of the most material witnesses in the impeachment trial have been induced to leave.

Private Hafte, a Swiss by birth, was shot and killed by the guard at Omaha Barracks on Monday night. Hafte was endeavoring to escape at the time he was shot. He has a wife and three children in Nashville.

The change in the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad is received with satisfaction.

The Missouri river is clear of ice but very low. There has been no rise yet at this place.

HARRISBURG.

Appointments by the Governor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—The Governor has nominated to the President, Hon. D. J. Morrill and Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, Commissioners to the centennial celebration, under the late resolution of Congress, and has also appointed W. J. Horstman and W. McMichael, of Philadelphia, Commissioners, under the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The market more active than at any time during the past month; sales of 926 head Illinois steers at $6.30@5; 52 head Ohio at $6.25; 75 head Indiana, average 1228 lbs., at $6.37½; 18 head Canada, averaging 1108 lbs., at $5.50; 81 head Canada stockers at $5@5.25; sheep active at $4@5.50 for common to good, and $7@ for extra; sales limited. Sheep quiet; 236 Michigan, averaging 91 lbs., sold at $4.25; 38 Canada, averaging 110 lbs., at $6.50. Hogs dull; 486 head sold at $7.65@7.75.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cattle this week inactive, though prices a shade better at the close. First quality 5½@6½c; medium 4½@5½c; inferior to ordinary 3½@4c. Receipts 854 head; sales at $7.55. Swine in full supply and the demand limited; being almost entirely confined to good smooth hogs at $9.50@10.50, and a few selling at $10.75. Receipts 4,267 head. Sales limited to supply which the demand for common to good at 4½@5½c; good to extra 5½@6½c; prime 6¾@7¼c. Receipts 1,000 head.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Flour easier; superfine $4.50; double extra $7.25; treble extra $7.50. Corn easier; white 70@71c, mixed $1.20@1.30. Pork, mess, $22.62½@23.00. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear rib 11¾c; clear sides 12½c. Hams 14½c. Molasses, good fermenting, 39@40c; strictly prime 52@57c. Oats, hay, lard, sugar, whisky and coffee unchanged. Sterling exchange 121¾. New York ½ discount. Gold 11¼.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—Cotton brisk; low middling, 12½c. Bulk meats, 8¾@9¼c. Packed bacon, clear sides, 11¾c. Hams, 12c. Shoulders, 9½c. Sugar cured hams, 6¾c. Lard, 13c. Corn, 70c. Oats, 68c. Flour, $5 to $

"READING makes a full man; writing an exact man; confidence, a ready man, and Pier Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale, a happy man."—*Lord Bacon.*

THE STATE.

THE Beaver *Argus* says: It is rumored that the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Company will erect a rolling mill at Leetonia this summer, which will be used exclusively for the manufacture of railroad iron for the use of the company.

THE Forest *Republican* says: Lumber is accumulating in vast quantities in the mouth of the Tionesta. Business about there is brisk, and all are hopeful that the present rise will last long enough to raft most of the lumber on the Tionesta.

THE Republicans of Armstrong county have chosen Dr. T. H. Allison chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, and Mr. John V. Painter as delegate to the State Convention with Mr. A. G. Henry as alternate. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Butler.

GEN. ANDREW PORTER WILSON, died in Huntingdon, on the 28th ult., aged 65 years. He was a graduate of Jefferson college and studied law under Governor Porter of Michigan. He was largely instrumental in developing the Broad Top coal fields and the Blair county zinc mines.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Juniata *Sentinel* writes: Mr. Joseph E. Kauffman, who owns a small farm on the top of Quigley's hill, less than one mile east of McAlisterville, recently, in digging a well on his premises, when at the depth of 80 feet, passed through a bed of chalk seven feet in thickness, one layer of four inches of which was of as clear a white and as fine a quality, and marks fully as well as that bought in the stores. He thinks that "exposure to the atmosphere may have a tendency to harden it."

THE York *Republican* says: One of the most heartrending scenes witnessed for a long time, happened about half-past five o'clock, on Thursday evening, at Phœnix Station, on the Northern Central Railway, and resulted in the death of Joseph A. Proctor, Master Machinist at Phœnix Factory, and James Burnet, contractor, who was engaged in building the county bridge across the falls at Phœnix Station. The circumstances by which these men came to their death, as related by an eye witness, are as follows: Mr. Burnett had left the bridge, which is situated on the west side of the track, and went towards the factory, when he reached the east track he saw Mr. Proctor, whom he requested to go and see how nicely his bridge looked. Mr. Proctor went up to Mr. Burnett and they were standing between the rails on the east track, looking at the bridge, and appeared to be busily engaged in conversation, when their attention was attracted by the whistle of the engine of fast freight coming south, and faced directly north watching the approaching train. Simultaneously with this the gravel train with one box car and a number of empty trucks approached the station. The train was running rapidly with the engine at the south end of the train also running backwards; the noise of the south bound train prevented the men from hearing the approaching north bound train. They were both struck by the box car; one of the men was dragged a short distance and fell through the bridge; the other the whole train passed over, and his body was so mangled that it could not be recognized. The wife of Mr. Proctor was standing in the door of her dwelling and witnessed the scene of her husband's being swept, as it were, from life to eternity. She immediately left her home with her children and refused to see the corpse. The shock was so severe, from the condition she was in, that the physician who was called to attend her had little hopes of her recovery. His brother assisted in gathering up the remains and putting them into a box, and inquired several times who the man was that was killed, but received no answer. At last when all was gathered up, one of the men told him it was his brother; he refused to believe it until convinced by those who witnessed the accident; his grief cannot be imagined.

GENERALITIES.

SKELETON SKIRTS are spoken of as spring goods.

MR DAVENPORT has made the most extraordinary success in Philadelphia, in the role of Sir Giles Overreach.

THE self appointed committee which was going to request Nilsson at the Cemetery and escort her to the tomb of Stephen C. Foster, left before the prima donna arrived.

NILSSON is to give a series of concerts in New York, beginning next week. She is also to sing in the oratorio of the Creation. Mlle Carissa is to join the Nilsson concert troupe.

AN Ohio inventor claims to have devised a process for converting iron into steel, or so liquid a quality that it can be cast into fine threads, ready sharpened edge tools, etc., all at one process.

SUPERNATURALIZATION is a new word, coined, we suppose, to express the ceremony of the transfer of citizenship from this world to another, or rather the change by which a cosmopolitan becomes a universalist.

A NEW YORK WORKING GIRL writes to the *Sun*, offering to sell her hair to some one who can better afford to wear a good head of hair than she, for $100. It is a yard and a quarter long, thick and of a light brown color.

A YOUNG MAN of Cohoes, N. Y., in haste to get ready for a ball, rushed to the barber shop for a shave. Stepping up to the mirror he was shocked to notice that he had omitted to put on his trousers. He at once went home to do do.

THE INVENTOR of a new fire escape tried it at the Astor House, last week, and in about the time that a fire would have destroyed a block of house, reached the sidewalk, with all his wearing apparel, except his boots, drawn up around his neck.

THE New Orleans ice factory runs six machines each costing $25,000 in gold, and freezes sixteen tons of ice daily. The water is pumped from the Mississippi, purified, and frozen in blocks of three inches thick and twelve by twenty four inches in area.

BASE BALL has more enemies than it used to have. There seems to be a growing respect for long life and whole limbs, and a growing objection of the congregation of roughs for the purpose of gambling, all of which is of course unfavorable to our national game.

THE new plan of keeping the reading room of the Mercantile Library open on Sundays in Cincinnati has operated so satisfactory that the School Board of that city has voted, 36 to 10, to open the public library also on Sundays. Will our legislators please observe this?

It is said that the reason Mademoiselle Nilsson did not go to the Cemetrey on Wednesday was that she heard who the people were who were appointed to receive her, but this can scarcely be true as we venture to say no one but the committee had any idea that a committee was to be appointed.

THE *Courier Journal* says: There seems to be little doubt now that more than one of—

The isles of Greece,

Where sapphic flames first loved and sung,

belonged to that class of non-explosive ules by which so many women in this country have been quite as fatally burned as poor SAPPHO was.

MISS VIENNA DEMOREST aspires to make a fortune through combined music and puffing. Brilliant accounts of her recent *debut* in

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Ninth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Pennsylvania
No. 1104 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBLEY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. 1m27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

HON. CHARLES FISHER, of the Louisiana Legislature, in the year 1858 was a fugitive slave begging in Leavenworth for safety from the bloodhounds that were on his track.

AT THE ELECTION in Poughkeepsie, New York, on March 7th, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected, with nine hundred of a majority. This is a Republican gain since the last election for Mayor of 1,102.

ONE of the readiest ways of discovering how much truth there is, in Democratic prating over love of the Constitution, is the untiring endeavor of Democracy to prevent the enactment of all laws, calculated to enforce the Constitutional Amendments.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN IOWA have almost totally ignored party lines. Much disorganization existed everywhere, and in many places there were three candidates for the same office. There were really no straight out party tickets, but all were thoroughly mixed.

THE NEBRASKA impeachment has assumed positive shape. The trial of Governor Butler was set for yesterday, the Governor having appeared in the Senate on the seventh inst. and agreed to enter his plea on the 9th. He has surrendered the Seal of State to Acting Governor James.

INDIANA Democracy is mostly of the real Simon pure order. But Indianapolis Democrats have bid for the Mayoralty of that city, by nominating John Fishback, an old Republican until the past year, for that office. They did the same thing, however, just a year ago, and John staid at home, as a private citizen.

SINCE the twenty-seventh of February the Deputy United States Marshal—TENNESSEE—has broken up twelve illicit distilleries, and destroyed thirty six thousand gallons of beer. This has not been accomplished without danger, the Federal party having been attacked by bushwhackers, though none of them were injured.

ALTHOUGH the appropriations for the year 1872 exceed those for 1871 by some seven millions of dollars, it must be remembered, that for the year 1871 there was an unexpended balance of about twelve millions, while there is none relied on for the year 1872. It will be seen by this statement that the amount of money actually appropriated for 1872, will be less than that for 1871.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE probably adjourned yesterday, as their pay is limited to forty days and that time has already expired. To remedy this however, all they have to do is to adjourn, and be immediately called into extra session, as will be done, and then the pay, and every thing else, will go on smoothly and regularly, according to law. It is truly wonderful what efficacy there is in adjournments sometimes.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* doubts the truth of the statement that Vallandigham intends to go to Indianapolis as political editor of the *Sentinel*. It gives as a reason for its disbelief, that while the people of Ohio would raise an almost unanimous ten-cent subscription to enable him to go, the people of Indiana would raise an almost unanimous dollar subscription to pay him to stay away. It thinks Vallandigham will take the dollar subscription and stay away.

THERE are two men now living in Madora, Indiana, who, five years ago, went to law over a fence, where the amount in litigation did not exceed twenty-five dollars. The case is at present before the Supreme Court, and the costs thus far amount to three thousand dollars. That rail fence is a secondary matter now, and these two individuals are fighting over the costs. Either of them, we suppose, would gladly pay the twenty-five dollars, and get rid of the case.

ARKANSAS has settled down, and the hot fever of political excitement seems to be subsiding. The Democracy in the Senate and House of the State Legislature occasionally makes efforts to revive the old Clayton-Johnson feud, but thus far they have failed to do any thing more than to occasion a little temporary disturbance. An attack was made on the Clayton party in the Senate, by Lieutenant Governor Johnson appointing a Democrat on the Committee on Elections, but, on a motion, the appointee was set aside and another substituted. The only difficulty, that is said to exist, arises from the claims of White (colored) for United States Senator.

THERE is not the slightest use of looking for any honest Apportionment bill to originate in the Senate. It has not got that kind of a majority. The precedent established in the Lyndall-Dechert case is sufficient to satisfy most persons, that honesty is not one of the cardinal principles of the Democracy in the Senate. But we do not propose to waste time and paper, in exposing the iniquities of the present bill. It does not do any good to write and speak about it, because the Democrats in the Senate intend that the bill shall pass, and pass it will. When it comes to the House it will be defeated, and that will end all discussion on its merits and demerits. Satisfied that it cannot live beyond the walls of the Senate Chamber, we do not care about analysing it at all.

THE English Government has recommended the abolition of the purchase system in the army. It is said that this has been a source of disgrace to the profession of arms, and abuses have crept in that rendered the whole system corrupt. But it is insisted that should such an act be passed, it will cost the English Government about £8,000,000 to compensate officers who have already purchased commissions. We have nothing whatever to do with England paying just so much so she pleases, and to whom she pleases, but it does not strike us as a very logical argument, that she must pay to those officers all they value their commissions at, because, forsooth, they have a market value, and were bought with the understanding that they might be resold. Certainly it was not expected they should have this privilege and retain their commissions besides, and that is just what would be the result should England pay their market value.

THE LOUISVILLE *Ledger* one of Hoffman's seven, has discovered all about it. It has no doubt that the leading spirits in the Ku Klux organization are radicals, "and that their acts of lawlessness are inspired with the fiendish idea to involve the state in internal trouble," so as to manufacture a pretext for Federal interference Well, this at all events, is a frank and fair confession, by a Democratic journal, of a Ku Klux organization and acts of lawlessness. It has been difficult to gain such an admission heretofore. Now one more step. On the hypothesis that these same scoundrelly Ku Klux are *Radical* knaves, will not the *Ledger* aid in having a thorough investigation? How nice it would be to catch these infernal *Radicals* doing all this lawlessness. Suppose *all* the Dunocratic journals take up this cry and aid in an investigation. We guarantee the assistance of Republican journals.

GOVERNOR ALCORN'S effort, to amicably adjust the difficulties in Mississippi—arising from the refusal on the part of railway companies to allow negroes to ride in those cars set apart for whites—has failed, as might be expected. The railway companies, however, have offered to put cars on their roads exclusively for negroes, and not allow white people to ride in them. There is something ludicrous in the latter part of this proposition so far as it applies to Mississippi, and the proviso would certainly never be required to be enforced. But be that as it may, the negroes stand out for higher and greater privileges. They do not care about riding in cars set apart for the whites, nor do they want to have cars run exclusively for them. What they object to, is, the brand these discriminating rules and regulations marks upon them. They claim that such rules are proscriptive, and should not be allowed. They therefore refused to compromise with the railroads, and insist on having just the same privileges as other travelers—no more and no less. The contest is creating much bitterness of feeling.

DISABILITIES.

The bill reported by Senator Robertson of South Carolina, and which he asserts he intends to press the passage of to the exclusion of all others, relieves all persons subject to any disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, except those belonging to the three following classes: First, Members of Congress who withdrew from their seats and aided the rebellion. Second, All officers of the Army or Navy, above the age of 21 years, who left the service of the United States and aided the rebellion. Third, All members of the various State Conventions which adopted the secession ordinances, who voted in favor of the adoption of such ordinances. We do not desire to be tyrannical, but for our individual selves we protest against any disabilities being removed, any favors granted, any clemencies exercised, towards those who have been traitors, until we protect those who have been our friends, and the friends of the Government. Had we our way, not a single immunity or privilege should be granted to a rebel at heart and soul, until those he was daily oppressing, were relieved from his tyranny. We have gone just about as far as manhood will consent to go, and if these Southern aspirants for the reputations of midnight assassins, cannot be induced to forego the pleasure of such notoriety by peaceable measures, then forcible ones should be adopted, and persevered in, until they learned that the Government of the United States could, and would, strike just as hard now, as it could and did eight or ten years ago.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The daily Kentucky *Yeoman*, of the 6th of March, in an article relative to the stoppage of the United States mails between Louisville and Frankfort, says:

"The United States Government has undoubtedly the right to select its appointees for office from any class of men whom its laws recognize as eligible, but with that right is coupled the duty to pay a decent regard for the opinions of the people, who, after all, are to be served by their servants, rather than domineered over as by masters. If, therefore, the assignment of a negro as mail agent was known to be distasteful, as it must have been, to the people of this portion of the State, there can be no justification in the late appointment."

This doctrine is about as mean and contemptible as the ingenuity of any human being could well devise. There is not a single element of manliness in it, but it is a cowardly effort, truckling to mean hatreds, and base prejudices. The black man of to-day is a freeman and citizen. The mail agent had committed no offence. If he was distasteful to those rascally knaves, it was because he was loyal to the Government when they were traitors. His single life was of more value to the Government than a dozen of those superior chivalric Lords that could not abide to see him in an honest employment under the United States. Why should a negro mail agent have been distasteful to them? If that idea were carried out, what lies before those colored men in the future? A farmer dare not hire one on his plantation, less forsooth the adjoining owner may consider it distasteful and shoots not only the negro hand, but the employer also. And then the *Yeoman* would come forward, and with grimace and bow would say, "Ah h, the farmer should have consulted the tastes of his fellow-farmer, ah h!" If the negro was employed to drive a cart, some noble scion of a Southern home might regard his presence as distasteful, and shoot him down. Then, again, would the *Yeoman* step forward with "Ah h, the owner of the cart, do you see, ought really not to employ one distasteful, ah h!" But we have said enough to show how thoroughly despicable the logic of the *Yeoman* is. Uncle Sam was right in giving the place to a brave hearted soldier, even if he was black, and Uncle Sam is equally right in saying to sensitive souls, if you cannot take what I choose to give you, you can not get any.

MERIDIAN JUSTICE.

The murder in Meridian, Mississippi, thus far remains perfectly incomprehensible. We can readily understand how a desperate and depraved man, whether white or black, might rise in Court and shoot the presiding Judge, but why some six or seven negroes should suddenly be killed immediately afterwards, is not readily understood. While true that a black man shot Judge Bramlette, we are not able to make that any good reason for the murder of six negroes. In connection with this, there is another feature about the outrage we fail to understand, unless indeed we are to conclude that it is a full explanation of the deaths of the five negroes. The Mayor, William Sturgis, is a Connecticut man. We are informed that, *on his own request*, after tendering his resignation, he was given safe conduct to the care by the citizens, *on the pledge to go North and never return*. Now, what Mayor Sturgis had to do with the murder of Judge Bramlette, or the firing of the pistol by Tyler, the colored prisoner, is not stated, and we do not believe he had anything whatever to do with either the one or the other.

It seems however that numerous large incendiary fires have occurred in Meridian and that this Negro, Tyler, had been arrested and was being tried as the incendiary. Whether Mayor Sturgis had anything to do with these fires, is also as yet involved in mystery, but from the fact six negroes were killed, and a northern white man was run of the city, we draw the inference that the white man had done nothing criminal, otherwise instead of being told to go away from the state, he would have been hanged to the first lamp post found on the road to the cars. There is however more in it than we have yet heard, and we will probably gain that information after Sturgis reaches his home in Connecticut. That he felt his life was in danger is self evident, because—at least the telegram so states—it was on his own request he was given a safe conduct to the cars, provided he left for the North never to return. This would not have happened had he not known there was danger, without the possibility of getting protection. This is the short but terrible story those brief words detail, and it is a commentary on the general Democratic text, that the South welcomes with open arms, Northern settlers. There is no excuse for running a man out of any city in these days. If he has committed an offence, punishment is speedy, and a trial is a right. Had Sturgis done anything wrong he would have been tried. But his offence was, that he had come from the North, and this was sufficient to put his life in danger.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

In the various subjects that may arise for the consideration of the Joint High Commission, there will undoubtedly be efforts made to set off one claim against another. So far as regards the Fishery question, any settlement giving to our fishermen the right to fish unmolested in Canadian waters will probably be satisfactory to our citizens. But we do most earnestly protest against the Alabama claims being settled through any compromise with reference to the fishery question. The plan proposed, as we hear it rumored, is, that American fishermen are to have certain rights in Canadian waters, upon the payment, by our Government, of a specific sum of money.

In the first place we most seriously object to disbursing any money, for a right that we now possess. Until the Commission settles the question, whether our fishermen have not been imposed on or ill-treated, and compelled to suffer pecuniary loss without the shadow of justice on the part of the Canadian authorities, we do not want to hear about buying any rights on Canadian waters. We think if the unjust confiscations that have been made, were properly added up, our fishermen have already paid more than should be demanded. But let this be true, or untrue, we hope that our members of the Commission will positively decline to enter into any agreement for the payment of any money to England, or any of her Colonies, until the Alabama claims have been thoroughly settled.

Our reason for this is, that in the future we want no precedent established for mixed Commissions, to settle several independent and diversified interests at one and the same time. We regard the introduction of the Fishery question, and mayhap the Fenian question, with the deliberations of the Joint High Commission settling the Alabama claims, as extremely unfortunate, and one that should scarcely have been agreed upon. If these questions grew out of each other, it would be right enough. If the Fishery question had been the cause of the English government allowing the Alabama to sail, it would have had something to do with the case. If the Fenian invasion had arisen through the attacks of the Alabama on our commerce, it, too, should have had a voice in the settlement of these Alabama claims. But they have nothing to do with each other in any possible manner or form, and the Fisheries and Fenians have been introduced for no other purpose than to encumber the Alabama claims with compromises and concessions.

If these side shows are to be exhibited to the public, let it be after the main exhibition has closed. For years we have been endeavoring to settle these Alabama claims. To speak plainly about the matter, we have been acting England, talking very loud, and doing absolutely nothing. Tired at last we propose to have them settled. The argument was that now was the most auspicious moment. France and Prussia were involved in a dreadful war, and England had made herself obnoxious to both. Russia was speaking threateningly to England, and the United States could now get the Alabama claims settled. England was too much involved in the East, to create a rupture with this Union. These were the arguments, and while we have but little to say about the heroism contained within them, yet we proposed an immediate settlement. This was met with a proposal for a conference. France and Prussia are at peace, the Russian bear has stifled his growl, the Eastern Conference "is happily adjusting all matters," "the auspicious time," has gone by, and a Joint High Commission sits in Washington, discussing whether our Government shall pay to Canada a specific sum of money, and gain the right to fish in Canada waters without molestation. The Alabama claims are to take back chairs, and to be settled after Canada is through. By that time England will have rid herself of all her "entangling alliances" in the East, and the Commissioners can pack up their goods and return home with the report, that they were unable satisfactorily to adjust all the demands made with regard to the Alabama claims.

It may be going too far, but we think that Sir John MacDonald has about as much right on the Joint High Commission investigating the Alabama claims, as the little Japanese "All Right," and not any more. We can settle our difficulties with Canada hereafter. At present we hope the Commission will attend to the adjustment of the Alabama claims.

WIRES ROUND THE WORLD.
Great Telegraphic Achievement.

How near we are to unbroken telegraphic communication with all the northern hemisphere, and even with the southern, is hardly realized by the public. The 31st of December, 1870, saw the successful completion of a telegraphic line, 2,400 miles in length, connecting with Europe and this country three of the principal ports in Southern Asia, Penang, Singapore and Batavia. The last section, which connected the first-named port with Madras, was commenced on the 17th of December, and the splice which "consummated the marriage of the two ports" was, as a local journal phrases it, was committed to the deep at sunset on New Year's eve—just six hours within the contract time. This extension is, however, but a small part of the project, now in course of accomplishment, to connect Shanghai on the one hand and Australia on the other with Singapore, and so with London and New York. The first section of the cable to be laid between Singapore and Hongkong (whether by way of Ceylon or not, is to be determined at the former port according to the results of the pending struggle between France and Prussia) has already been dispatched, and will probably arrive out about next May. Of the section between Hong Kong and Shanghai 250 miles had, by the latest advices, been submerged, and the steamer Cella was on the way for the terminal buoy to splice and continue laying the cable. The two leading ports of China—Shanghai and, through Hong Kong, Canton, will thus by June next be included within the vast system whose ramifications are now spread over a lineal distance of more than 30,000 miles. Should no accident intervene, the close of 1871 will probably witness the accomplishment of daily communication between China and New York. Other undertakings, subsidiary to the main lines just referred to, are, we learn, by the India and China journals, being strongly advocated by the more far-sighted of the foreign communities in those countries. Prominent among them is that of a company representing both American and British interests, to carry a land line across Burmah and Cochin China, to Ceylon, and thence by submarine cable to Hong Kong. Even the sluggish Philippines are waking up, and some resident of Minilla who is evidently in advance of his age, is warmly advocating the formation of a local company to firing that flourishing but out-of-the-way capital into connection with Singapore. The Dutch, who have heartily seconded the Australian cable scheme, are busily carrying out their portion of this undertaking by connecting Batavia with the northern terminus of the Carpentaria line. Asia is, in fact, at this moment the great theatre of practical telegraphic enterprise; and we venture to remind the "American and East India Telegraph Co., and "American and Pacific Telegraph Company" that they are in danger of being anticipated by their rivals, who have already forestalled them on the Asiatic coast. If a Pacific cable is to be laid (and those best qualified to judge are emphatic in their assurances of the certain profits, commercial and political, to be derived from it), it is a pity that American enterprise should not have the laying of it.—*Nation.*

"He's a Asker, Ma'am—What is it?

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine* tells this odd story of life in London:

A lady residing in the West end, not far from Portland Place, had a servant in whom she took considerable interest, partly because of her sympathetic nature, and partly because she had received faithful service from her. This domestic, as the manner of domestics now is (generally by stipulation and contract), had a follower named John Armstrong. To all appearance he was a respectable man, and perfectly unobjectionable in every particular. So confident was she of his excellent character, from his appearance, that the girl's mistress allowed his visits without the slightest hesitation, and took an interest in the girl's welfare—being anxious, as she expressed it, to see her comfortably settled. Judging from the exterior, he was a clerk in some bank, or cashier to a private firm. In due time the marriage came off, and the couple left town for their humble honeymoon of a week, towards the expenses of which the bride's ex mistress contributed a generous amount, besides exerting herself to see that the little home in Islington was neatly furnished, and ready to receive the "happy pair" when they returned to town. Some few days after this latter event the lady called upon her late domestic, and found her comfortably settled, and apparently as happy as a queen. The following curious colloquy occurred between them on the occasion:

Mistress—Mary, I have often wondered what your husband is in business; what is he?

Maid—He's a asker, ma'am.

Mistress—A what, Mary?

Maid—Oh, he asks, ma'am.

Mistress—Yes, I suppose he does, if he's an "asker;" but what does it mean?

The young bride colored, and for some time declined to answer the question; but on being pressed, she confessed that her husband was a professional beggar! "He asked." The lady was perfectly thunder struck, as may be imagined, and with an exclamation on the deceit of man in general, left the house with a determination never to return. She was grievously enraged with herself that her good nature had been imposed upon at the expense of her judgment.

This was the *modus operandi* of the "asker," as learned from his wife, who had grown so accustomed to the peculiar profession of her husband that she evidently failed to see its shortcomings, the fact of its placing them in a state of independent comfort rounding off many of the corners it might otherwise have possessed. Early in the morning he left his charming little residence in Islington, and wended his way to the classic precincts of Shoreditch. A certain house in one of the crowded streets of that locality was his rendezvous, and that of his singular tribe. Here they changed their clothing and sallied forth on the begging and beggarly calling. Late at night they returned, changed their clothing again, and repaired to their homes, where they lived—and, if fact, do live now—in comparative luxury. Mr. Armstrong, I understand, clears one hundred and fifty pounds a year at his trade, which, as his wife says, is indubitably "respectable." "Besides," she adds, "so long as he gets his living honestly, what does it matter to anybody?"

The house of this excellent couple is scrupulously neat and clean; and, probably because John debars himself of certain comforts in the day, it is stored with blessings for him at night. He has solved the problem, how to live without working, and indiscriminate charity is enabling him day by day to live almost, if not quite, at his ease.

Little Dinners.

Given six or ten well selected, judiciously grouped people, a round table, a moderate temperature, sufficient light, and a good dinner, and what further provocation, asks a writer in *Scribner's Monthly*, does mortal man need to make him agreeable—if agreeability within him lies? The dinner need by no means be elaborate. Soup, fish, a joint, or poultry, and a pretty dessert, with bright conversation by the way of sauce, is sufficient for any small party. And these dinners, those of us who are not Aladdins, can afford to give not unfrequently. And a dozen such in the course of a year do more toward cementing friendliness and extending our hospitable influence than any number of "swell" repasts from a confectioner's or even than a bi-annual jam of the most *recherche* kind, presided over by Brown or furnished by Iauch.

Every table should have a centre—and that centre should not stand too high. Be it fruit, flowers, or confectionery, its top should be below the level of the eye. Nothing interferes with talk so much as to be forced to dodge this way and that to catch a glimpse of one's opposite neighbor. There should not be too much on the table at a time. A crowded look destroys elegance. The eye demands space as well as the elbow. Two vegetables with each course are sufficient.

Hot plates, iced water. Blessed duo! Temperature should be studied by every housekeeper. It is all important and within the reach of all. A cold plate spoken in good time had as well not be horrible. A hot plate (which costs nothing) improves everything. A hot room dulls and stupefies. Conversation wilts with the flowers.

To give coloring to the table is a difficult art nor under china is so generally used. Much may be said in favor of this china It is neat and pure-looking, it conflicts with nothing, it can always be matched. On the other hand it defaces easily, and gives a colorless effect which is difficult to overcome. Our own preference is for the English china, which is cheap, extremely strong, remarkably convenient in shape and size, quaintly and beautifully decorated, and not difficult of replacement if broken. This, however, is a matter of taste. If the dinner service be white, it can be enlivened by various little touches. The napkins may boast a scarlet initial or monogram. Folded napkins with similar letters in the centre may be laid to receive the dishes in lieu of table-mats. Finger bowls may be arranged to form groups of prettily contrasted tint. Flowers in the centre, or beside the plate of each guest, are prettiest of all. Nothing lends such grace to food as flowers.

Boiled to Death.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: One of our reporters yesterday visited Distillery No. 21, below Sedamsville, in the worm-tub of which the dead and partboiled body of Captain T. J. Barry, Government Storekeeper, was found, eight feet below the surface of the hot water.

Barry was last seen sitting in an open window of the meal-room, facing the open air and the worm-tub, with his elbows on his knees and his head in his hands. He had not had any sleep in the twenty-four hours preceding, and during the morning had taken two or three drinks of beer. Being a small man his feet did not rest on the platform which extended to the tub. From the wall to the inside of the tub the distance is four feet. From the platform to his seat the height is about thirty inches. Over the edge of the tub is a strong railing, about the same height as the sill. If Captain Barry met his death accidentally, in the awakening from a sleep, he must have had his feet drawn up, with his heels against the wall (there was no resting place for the feet), plunged forward head first, his head going at least five feet before it reached the water, passing under this stout railing, his knees, perhaps, striking the platform, and his nose breaking on the edge of the tub, ere his whole person was immersed in water too hot for the hand to rest in two seconds.

There is the theory, however, that perhaps he had left the window, seated himself on the railing and fallen from there. But, when last seen, he was bent over in the open window. A person taking the position in this window that Captain Barry was said to have occupied, can easily see, as did our reporter yesterday, that a sleeping man pitching forward would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, strike on the platform, considerably short of the fatal tub. There is the fact, however, that in the hundredth case the man might possibly go so far, in the pitch head first, as to be beyond recovery.

Supposing that Barry did this, it is supposed to be possible that he plunged head first into the water, and that in striking a cross-bar, six feet below, his face received the injuries that have been described.

The gossip of the distillery and of the whole neighborhood does not seem to hint at anything but pure accident in this connection. There is no theory of suicide, the terrible nature of the means of death precluding that, and there does not seem to be anything on which to base a suspicion of foul play, as the people around there have no idea of any personal enmity toward the deceased on the part of anybody, or of any possible benefit that could accrue to any person from his death.

A FROSTY DAY.

Grass afield wears silver thatch,
Pailings all are edged with rime,
Frost-flowers pattern round the latch,
Cloud nor breeze dissolve the clime:

When the waves are solid floor,
And the clods are iron-bound
And the boughs are crystalled hoar,
And the red leaf nailed aground.

When the fieldfare's flight is slow,
And a rosy vapor rim,
Now the sun is small and low,
Bells along the region dim

When the ice crack flies and flaws,
Shore to shore, with thunder shock,
Deeper than the evening daws,
Clearer than the village clock.

When the rusty blackbird strips,
Bunch by bunch, the coral thorn,
And the pale day-crescent dips
Now to Heaven a slender horn.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

AN INSALUBRIOUS SEASON.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs; its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender.

As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome proven tive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to dress and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but a fine white ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puf in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. P. HAINES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. WOODWARD, 406 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, Sequoia street, corner of 2d avenue, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine the "Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12½ Cents,
LADIES'
Lisle Thread Gloves,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c., Lace Collars.
At 18¾c., Lace Collars.
At 1s and 12½c., Gents' Neck Ties.
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At $1.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
At 62c., Ladies' Merino Undervests.
A NEW STOCK OF
MILLINERY,
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
New styles Ladies' and Gents' Neck Ties.
A large assortment of new style Lace Collars.
White Goods, at very low prices.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings and Insertings
Ladies' and Children's Aprons.
New Shawls and Skirts.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth Ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident) in the City of Pittsburgh, that LICENSES will be issued at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:
Each one horse vehicle $6 7 50
Each two horse vehicle 13 00
Each four horse vehicle 26 00
Each two horse hack 13 00
Each Dumbus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each 18 00
ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1871. Mr. P. H. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER, P. H. BOHN, WM. M. VOGLESON.
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:3d P. H. BOHN.
FLORENCE KRAMER ..... WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. da8:wf

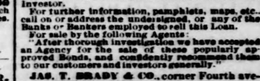
C. A. BOUCHER'S
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(BETWEEN 3d and 4th AVENUES)
FURNITURE OF EVERY VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES. mh9:n74

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

GERHAN.
Mrs. P. DANSE.
German Classes for March. $8 a quarter. Enquire at
fe15:m8-WFM No. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Goods
EVERY DAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING
DRESS GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Cassimeres,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
New Percales & Chintzes
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At 18½c., White Irish Linen.
At 35c., 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 12½c., 6-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain
At 6½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Washington Prints.
At 10c., Hamilton Prints.
At 10c., Sprague Prints.
At 10c., Cocheco Prints.
At 10c., American Prints.
At 10c., Oriental Prints.
At 12½c., yard wide Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 12½c., double width Alpaca Poplins.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHY WILL YOU

Ruin Your Eyesight,
BY
USING COMMON GLASSES,
WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE
Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s
CELEBRATED PERFECTED
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE GLASSES,
The Best in the World.
They are recommended for PURITY OF MATERIAL, BRILLIANCY OF FINISH, and their STRENGTHENING and PRESERVING POWERS, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.
For sale in this locality only by
E. P. ROBERTS, Jeweler, 14 Fifth Avenue.
C. TERHEYDEN, Jeweler, 130 Smithfield St.
BIGGS & HOYLE, Jewelers, 6 Wylie St.
B. A. BUERKLE, Jewelers, 532 Penn St.
C. BERGER, Jeweler, 117 Fifth Ave. Exten'n
IN ALLEGHENY CITY.
SAMUEL M. ORR, 114 Federal Street.
J. C. MARK & CO., 188 Ohio street.
IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.
JOHN W. STEMLER, 1823 Carson street.
Wholesale Depot,
10 COURTLANDT ST., New York.
MANUFACTORIES:
HARTFORD, CONN., and
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
CAUTION—We never supply or employ Peddlers. mh1:n58-MWF

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.
The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM for Lands, in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can by converting them into Northern Pacif

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ja28:tf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
" 1882	112¾	112¾
" 1885	111¾	111¾
" 1887	111¾	111¾
" 1887 new	110¾	110¾
" 1887	110¾	110¾
" 1888	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
Reading	101¼	102
Lake Shore	98¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	114¾	115
North Island	107	107
Ohio pref. & M. W.	79¾	79¾
Pa. Preferred	93¾	93¾
Pa. Central Common	76¾	76¾
Pa. Preferred	93¾	93¾
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Wabash Preferred	77	77
Fort Wayne & Chicago	97¾	97¾
Toledo Mail	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	93¾	93¾
Quot. Citizens' Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	58¾	58¾
U. S. Express	49	49

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	5-20s of '62	111¾
5-20s of 1865	111¾	5-20s Jan. & July '65	110¾
5-20s of 1865 new	110¾	5-20s Jan. & July '67	110¾
U. S. 6-20s 1868	112¾	5-20s Jan. & July '68	110¾
U. S. 6-20s 1869	111¾	U. P. R.R.	84¾
U. S. 6-20s 1870	111¾	C. P. R.R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	Cy. Funding	114¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 9, 1871.

Gold opened strong at 111¾, and advanced to 111¾. It was weaker at the close and declined to 111⅝@111¾, when it was announced that the Bank of England rate of discount had not been raised. The sale of government gold to the amount of $2,000,000 was effected just under 111¾, the average being 11 1-36. Loans were made at from 3¾ to 4 per cent. Clearances $60,000,000. With the exception of bonds, government issues have been dull and steady, and no further subscriptions have been reported to the new government loan. The opening of the stock market was dull and gained some strength as the day advanced, and closed strong and active. The features were the strength in Western Union Telegraph, North Western, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and New York Central, and Harlem which sold ½ per cent. higher. The Union Pacific has declined to 37¾, on unfavorable Washington news. Money easy at 6@5 per cent. The Treasury Bond Call of March 1st to-day are now South Carolina's, which advanced to 61 for January and July issues and 67 for April and October bonds. Other issues steady.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons 1881, 115¾; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112; do '65, 112; new do '65, 111; new do 67, 111; new do '68, 111; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6s, 114.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 68; do new, 66; Virginia new, 68¾; do old, 68¾; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 37½.

Western Union Telegraph 85¾; Quicksilver 14¾; Mariposa 6½; preferred 18; Adams Express 58¾; Wells Fargo 49; American 49; Merchants' Union 41¾; New York Central 97¾; Erie 34¾; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Central and Pacific bonds 79¾; Northwestern 79¾; preferred 93¾; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 104¾; Illinois Central 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 114¾; Cleveland and Toledo 130; Chicago and Rock Island 107¾; Fort Wayne 97¾; Terre Haute 59¾; preferred 84; Chicago & Alton 124¾; preferred 140; Ohio and Mississippi 44¾; 20's 84¾; Baltimore and Ohio 91; Lake Shore 139¾; Illinois Central 138¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

APPLES—Continue in steady demand and we report regular sales at $4.00@5.00 per bbl. for fair to good, and $5.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@9 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades but there are few sales being made above 30 cts, and it requires something very fine to bring more than that figure. Common and country, 15@25.

BEANS—$1.90@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—3½ cts and dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2½@3 cts.

CHEESE—It is reported steady at the recent advance, 15@16, the outside figure for York State Goshen.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Dull—In form and standard brands are quoted at 22 cts in 25 or 50 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 16 cts for mould, and 13 for star.

COAL OIL—Sales Louisville Hydrocarbs at 24@ 25 and Cleveland Flashing Fluid at 28 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 10@11½; sliced, 11@12. Apples may be quoted at 6@6½; blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Under the influence of continued liberal receipts, the market is weaker, and we quote shipping: we were reported sales to-day at 23@24—some dealers only asking 22 dealers cannot afford to give more than 20 and retail them at 25 cts, as is the case just now.

FLOUR—Is firm though there is no improvement in the demand, and buyers generally are buying sparingly, being impressed with the belief that prices will materially decline. On the other hand, holders are indifferent about selling, being apprehensive that they cannot replace, and consequently, the volume of business is light. We continue to quote western flour at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25@7.50 for choice family brands of spring, winter or wheat and $7.50@7.60 for white. Rye Flour $5.75@6.00.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No. 1 live geese feathers, on which we may be able to get in small lots.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for Wheat, and the mills are taking about all that offers at quotations. $1.30@1.40 for fair to prime red and $1.40@1.50 for white We understand there have been some sales of red at $1.42, but it was sold to go out of the market. Oats, steady but without quotable change—receipts rather light. We continue to quote in the east bay or two. We continue to sell on wheat or track, and little is said in regard to corn or oats. Barley, no inquiry.

HAY—Is in good demand and tending to firmer rates, and we have been disposed to be a little bolder; some of them to-day were making 90 cts for loads of car hay, but the bulk of the offers we have seen would be considered low. Baled hay is quiet and unchanged; timothy $20@22 per ton for prime.

GRAIN—There is some little stir in regard to export in the east, the recent decline in rates of freight having induced a belief that the rates would be now disposed to be a little bolder; some of them to-day were making 90 cts for loads of car hay, but the bulk of the offers we have seen would be considered low. Baled hay is quiet and unchanged; timothy $20@22 per ton for prime.

HONEY AND BEANS—Strictly Honey, 75; Extracted or Honey, 75; Bees, 70; Lovejoy, 60; Oh, 60.

HONEY—Choice New Orleans, 13½; prime, 12½; good, 12; fair, 11½; common, 11; dark, 10½; Sugar Square, 10½; & Co., 10½; Sugar Square, 10½; & Co., 10½; Extra C, 10½; C, 10½; New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 65; good, 60; fair, 55; common, 50; dark, 45.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 65; good, 60; fair, 55; common, 50; dark, 45.

NUTS—Grenoble Walnuts, $1 00; Good, $1 00; Fair, $1; Lower grades down to 75c; Soft Shell Almonds, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Ordinary, $1 00; good, 90c; fair, 80c; Hickory, $1 25; good, 1 00; fair, 90c; Pecans—Choice Carolina, 90c; prime, 80; good, 70c.

ONIONS—Grain Pepper, 25c. Pimento, 18c. Cloves, 35c. Cassia, 22c.

PRUNES—Turkey Prunes, 11½@12 cents. Peaches—Peeled, 18@20 cents. Apricots—Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer $4.25 per box.

POTATOES—Prime country wagons, at 80 cts per bush, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Continues dull and cannot be quoted higher.

SUGAR—Quoted at 7½@8 cts per lb.

SYRUP—Common sorghum, $1.00@1.10 per gal.

TEAS—Green selected (all weights) 90@1 00; Green ordinary to good, 70@80; Black selected (all weights) 90@1 00; Black ordinary to good, 70@80; Oolong, 90@1 00; Imperial, 90@1 00.

WOOL—Quoted at 50@55 cts per lb. for unwashed; 60@65 for washed; and 45@50 for fine. WILL THEY—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.60 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $5.00@6.00 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.00@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 12¾; Clear do, 13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 11 in tes, and 11 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 16. Mess Pork, $22¾. Country Lard, 11@12½.

SEEDS—Firm and higher; we now quote at $2.25@2.30 cts per pound.

POTATOES—In steady demand and we can report regular sales at $1.30@1.35 per bush. The receipts are increasing somewhat but the supply in this market is by no means large.

SEEDS—There is fair demand for Clover Seed but there is no change in prices, $6.75@ 7.00; we are reported a sale of 100 bushels, to go to Cleveland, at $6.75. Timothy Seed, scarce and firm at $3.25@3.50, though the demand is light. Flax Seed is scarce and unchanged at $2.15@2.18.

SOAPS—Family, 7½@8½ cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 7¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Castile Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts, and unexpected sale at 5c. Timothy Seed, scarce and firm at $2.25@2.50, though the demand is light. Flax Seed is scarce and unchanged at $2.15@2.18.

WAXES—Bees, 30@35 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 7¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Castile Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts, and unexpected sale at 5c. Timothy Seed, scarce and firm at $2.25@2.50, though the demand is light. Flax Seed is scarce and unchanged at $2.15@2.18.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

As might be expected, the oil trade is considerably exercised by the conflicting reports in regard to the production for February. We have had three reports, those of the *Courier*, and *Herald*, and that of the "Producers Association," and while they all agree in making the production less than that of January, there is, nevertheless, considerable of a difference between these several reports. The *Herald* makes the daily average for the month considerably larger than the *Courier*, and the "Producers'" report is considerably below that of the *Courier* again. The increase in stock is unusually large, over seventy thousand barrels, as compared with January, or about 2,500 bbls per day. As to the latter, it was not unexpected as it was well known that the shipments during that month were unusually light. Many operators take exception to the one point in these reports, and that is in regard to the number of new wells, which it is alleged is much larger than reported. While these reports are no doubt, prepared with considerable care, and great labor, there is no question but what it is impossible to make them as favorable for the producers as possible—this is quite natural.

CRUDE.

Weak and dull and drooping. Sale 1,000 bbls on spot at 11 5-16; and 1,200 at 11¾—11¾ seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation for spot or this month. Late deliveries quiet and nominally unchanged.

REFINED.

Very dull—not a single sale reported. Spot, 20¾; March, 21¾; April, 22¾; May and June, 23¾; July and June, 25; buyer until July, 26 till August 28¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model Oil Works 468, account Bates & G; same 1 Buchanan, Gregg & Co 288, account J B Barbour; Brilliant O W 160, account Lockhart, F & Co. ——— 900 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. Y. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. Spear & Co. 345 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 334 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 436 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila. ——— Total ——— 1,117 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Reed & Co., 350 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c; refined: March 20¾c; April 24¾c; May 25¾c; June 25¾c.

5:30 P. M.—March 21¾c; April 24¾c; May 25¾c; crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing. Crude held at 15c; refined 24½c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 9—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing, offering at $4.30 @4.35.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 9—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.05 offering.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 9—11:15 A. M.—Market dull. M Woodside; 1 do do, Reed, Vail & D; 1 do do, J Moorhead; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 5 pkgs leather, W Fiaccus & Son; 77 sks corn, 45 do rye, 60 do oats, 25 do wheat, 35 do Welsh & Co; 8 hides, 2 bbls tallow, J Wilson; 6 sks c seed, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car hay and straw, Hill & E; 6 hides, 1 bbl do, Hood, Jr & Co; 27 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 5 sks t seed, Bruggeman & O'B; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro.

IMPORTS BY RIVERS.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 9.—6 pkgs butter & eggs, Pat Carnagan; 1 bbl a butter, Johnston & C; 200 galls s ware, Jac Haslege; 2 pkgs eggs 2 do butter, Voigt, M & C; 35 sks oats, Schaalay, A S Carlisle; 1 bbl m sugar, E Heazleton; 1 bbl eggs, McTracken, G & Co; 3 do do, 50 sks oats, J McInnis; 3 pkgs eggs, D Lamb; 1 bbl butter, A T Canfield; 4 bbls whisky, M R Wise; 15 sks oats, Laing & McKallip; 380 bbls whisky, Rosenberger & Co; 37 sks feed, 13 do meal, S Pettitt; 125 bus w flour, R C Schmertz; 43 bags oats, W H Nantker & Son; 1 bbl butter, 4 do eggs, 2 sks feathers, H Lush.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Egypt,	Denmark,	Erin,
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One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows—

EVERY SATURDAY from New York.
EVERY WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $70 and $80, according to accommodation. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen and every low rates.

TO LONDON DIRECT, $75, $85 and $95 currency. For further information apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,

GAZETTE Building, Wood street, between 3d and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oct8:tf-nwy

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JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER.

No. 54 NINTH STREET.

ja20-47 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLAM D. ROGERS

Carriage Builder.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers Carriages,

1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT ST.,

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LIGHT WAGONS and PHAETONS for the road and park a specialty.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly on hand. my6-72

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELERS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

Having largely increased their PLATED WARE DEPARTMENT, call special attention to their stock of SILVER PLATED GOODS, comprising, beside their usual line of Fine Wares of high grades, a most complete assortment of TABLE WARES, PLATED ON WHITE METAL, reliable in quality, and offered at exceedingly low prices. A full line of PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c. Also, a fine TABLE CUTLERY, expressly made for the retail sales, and furnished in single dozens or in complete sets, put up in Engraved and White Cases. All goods sold on their own merits at fixed prices, attached in plain figures to each article. ja26-T

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!

Sewickley Nurseries.

Our catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Conifers, Colossal Asparagus, &c., &c., will be mailed to applicants. Address as

JAMES WARDROP,

PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

fe27:m7

J. J. H. GREGORY'S

SEED CATALOGUE.

My Annual Illustrated Catalogue, containing a list of many new and rare Vegetables, some of which are not found in any other catalogue, and all the standard vegetables of the farm and garden, (over one hundred of which I grow on my three seed farms,) with a carefully selected list of flower seed, will be sent free to all.

All my seed is sold under three warrants:

1st. That all money sent shall reach me.

2d. That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.

3d. That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name. JAMES J. H. GREGORY.

fe28:29-T Marblehead, Mass.

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Importer and Retail Dealer in FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING,

PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING

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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1332 CHESTNUT STREET, ja21-68-T-THAS Philadelphia.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

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mh8:3 Merchant Tailor, 72 Smithfield St.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH guaranteed. Sure pay to all ambitious men and women selling our World renowned Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line. Business permanent. For full particulars, address the GIHARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa. oct7-2-nwy

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 25, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot for Pittsburgh as follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
8:00 A. M. Mail	12:30 P. M.
12:30 P. M. Express	5:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M. Express	10:00 A. M.
10:00 P. M. Mail	4:30 P. M.

Through Cars to Buffalo without change. Close connections made at Corry for Titusville, Oil City, Petroleum Centre, Franklin and all points in the Oil Regions.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains to Kane and Erie.

J. D. McCARGO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

dec5

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Pittsburgh, Mount Pleasant and Water stations, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
1st Mail Train 8:00 a.m.	Mail 10:40 a.m.
Express 11:00 a.m.	Express 2:30 p.m.
Accom. 4:30 p.m.	Accom. 9:30 a.m.
2d Mail Train 7:00 p.m.	Mail 9:30 p.m.
Express 5:10 p.m.	Express 8:00 a.m.
Accom. 8:30 p.m.	Accom. 6:30 p.m.
Mail 3:40 p.m.	Mail 6:30 p.m.
Express 11:00 p.m.	Express 2:30 a.m.
Accom. 4:30 p.m.	Accom. 9:30 a.m.

Connects with Mail Train for Washington, D. C., and Express for Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and Express for Cumberland, Hagerstown and Baltimore.

Express Train runs daily except Sunday.

Mail Train runs daily except Monday.

Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, and arrives at Connellsville at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:30 a. m.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8:00 a. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 10:40 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 3:40 p. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:30 p. m.

Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 11:00 a. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 2:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 11:00 p. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 2:30 a. m.

Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:00 p. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 5:10 p. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:00 a. m.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 3:40 p. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 6:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 8:30 a. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 11:30 a. m.

Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 11:00 p. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 2:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 2:30 a. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 5:30 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 4:30 p. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:30 a. m.

Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8:30 a. m. daily, and arrives at Connellsville at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Connellsville at 4:30 p. m. daily, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 7:30 p

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Official.—The Pittsburgh Councils will meet on Monday next at the usual time and place.

A Great many notes were stolen from Nilson—by those who occupied curbstone seats.

Indecency.—Peter Hart, for reported impropriety of conduct, will spend thirty days in durance vile.

There is great variety of opinion regarding the merits as an artiste of Nilsson. She is the subject of all conversation.

Letters retained for non-payment of postage: Bonner, Mrs. John E., Gettysburg, Pa., 3c. Williams, J. F., New York, 1c.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee of City Councils will meet this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock at the Messenger's Room, over the market house.

Furniture at Auction.—The furniture and carpets of dwelling in Espianade street, Third ward, Allegheny, will be sold at two o'clock to-day by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Another Washing Common.—Michael Meehan will take a short spell at the Workhouse for refusing to be arrested while disorderly, and further for refusing to have to pay fifteen dollars to pay his fine when called on for that purpose.

In the City.—Messrs. Brown of Fancher & Co., of Baltimore, and Blanchard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are in the city with a view of inducing the oil trade to make Baltimore its headquarters. Whether they will succeed or not we do not know.

The Public will find at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City, a good variety of canned fruits and vegetables, also, prunes, French common, Turkey prunes and figs, dates, prunnelles, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices.
GEORGE REAVEY.

The Name of Stephen C. Foster hangs upon the memory of all our music loving people, and the dusty, musty and forgotten song books are brought forward with new-born interest. Our daily newspaper agrees with the heart of the people, and Nilsson is to thank for the resurrection.

We Direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Dyer, near Lacock street, in Sharpsburg court, one square west of Federal, Allegheny. He offers for sale several second-hand wagons, cart, scale, barrels, charcoal, white lime, chimney tops, fire brick, tile, etc. Give him a call.

Yesterday a brakeman named John Davis, employed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, was fatally injured near Columbus, Ohio. He was employed on a coal train, and while in the act of uncoupling a brake the wheel broke and he was thrown on the track. Several cars passed over his body, mutilating it terribly and causing instant death. The deceased was married and resided at Alliance.

A Sad Action.—Yesterday Manager Beamer of the Opera House, accompanied by his troupe went to Dixmont to give the unfortunate inmates a little pleasure. It is needless to say that such mental stimulants as are afforded by music or theatrical entertainments are calculated to do much good, and we think Manager Beamer could not show his kindness of heart in better way than by occasionally ministering to the mind diseased.

Out of House and Home.—We learn that a poor woman, who gains a scanty living from her receipts as a washerwoman, husband left from her husband, is said to be a drunkard, was moved out of her house, No. 32 Strawberry alley, a day or two ago, for non-payment of rent by her, but from a change in the rental of the premises, part of the household goods remained. Her little household property was piled on the street, and they had neither shelter nor food. Surely there must be something to excuse such an act on the part of a landlord beyond what at present appears, for we can hardly believe that any decent Pittsburgher would be so grasping as to leave a family in so helpless a condition.

Personal.

We were favored yesterday by a call from Mr. Herman Veeder, formerly of this city, who now resides at Plattsburgh, on the banks of Lake Champlain. Mr. Veeder holds the agency of the *Hussey & Howe Mining Company*, located at Terrona, Clinton county, N. Y., in addition on the Pittsburgh and Plattsburgh Railroad. The name of this company is suggestive of a Pittsburgh proprietorship, and we wish for the gentleman capital in the mining enterprise. We were glad to notice the apparently improved health of our friend. Mr. Veeder is to be in this city for a time, as this city intending to return within a day or two to his home among the Adirondacts.

A Family Jar.

Alderman McMasters has a case coming before him which will probably give rise to some interesting developments when it comes up for trial. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a mother-in-law for assault and battery. There appears to be a settled prejudice on the part of the mother-in-law against the old Tony Weller down to the present day, and a good many marital infelicities owe their origin to this unfortunate relative. In this present case the parties live at Sewickley, the paterfamilias is of the mature age of fourscore, and the mother-in-law has but lately married for game rather than for love, a few days after marriage, began to make inquiry into the condition of the husband's property. It would seem that she was simply brought into the family by the parents of her husband as a means of handing down the accentricities of that youth, and any inquiry as to the real estate of which that husband was possessed, seemed to be entirely out of the question. Finally the old gentleman was informed by counsel that the old lady committed an assault on her daughter-in-law, for which she will probably have to atone either in the way of bail or apology.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Mr. Stuart Robson takes to-night, when he will appear in four roaring characters—"Hamlet, or Wearing of the Black," "Camille, or the Cracked Heart," "The Hypocrite," and "The See-sick Tobacconist." The lovers of genuine humor will have an opportunity such as is rarely afforded, of laughing to their heart's content, and they should avail themselves of it.

Opera House.—The popular Kirelfy troupe take a benefit to-night, when will be presented, for the first time in Pittsburgh, the inspiring extravaganza of "Spain and Love Festival," in which will be introduced the "Shoo Fly Ballet" and the Carnival Masquerade with splendid costumes. If you want to spend a most enjoyable evening do not fail to be on hand.

On Monday the famed Worrell Sister's Burlesque Troupe will appear.

Trimble's Varieties.—Notwithstanding the many other attractions that occupied the attention of amusement seekers during the past week, Fred. Alm's popular show was well patronized. Americus the great child violinist, Allen Brothers, and Sam Bryan, the Pittsburgh favorite appears in the "Stage Struck Yankee." Matinee at two o'clock to-morrow.

Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday evening between six and seven o'clock, a fight occurred on Fifth avenue, in front of Moyran & Siedle's jewelry store, between Ed. Brush and Matt Steele, in which the former seriously stabbed the latter on the left side of the neck with a penknife. The circumstances of the affray so far as we could gather, are as follows: Brush, accompanied by some friends yesterday evening, went into the saloon of John Buckalew on Wood street, to get a drink. Steele was standing at the counte about to take a drink and called Brush to join him, when the latter, contemptuously refused to drink. The words then passed between the parties, when one of them left the saloon, and went over to the corner of Fifth avenue, where the quarrel was shortly followed by the other. The quarrel was here renewed, and Steele knocked Brush down with his fist. Brush got up the second time, he struck Steele on the left side of the neck, when he remarked, "If you only knew then that you ought to quit striking people altogether." He then put his hand to his neck, and when asked what was the way he was covered with blood, and he said, "You have done me, you son of a b——," Brush then fled, and has not been seen since.

Steele was taken to the office of a physician by his friends and had his wounds dressed, and afterwards at midnight was taken home.

We learned at a late hour last night that Steele had made an information before Alderman McMasters, and Brush for felonious assault and battery.

St. Clair Borough.

The Council of St. Clair borough met on Thursday night.

Members present—Messrs. Hogel, Spinnenweber, Golvin, Hartman and Burgess Newmeyer, presiding.

The minutes of the proceeding meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Rev. E. Frederick and others requested a more strict surveillance on Sundays around St. Michaels church by the borough constable to prevent loafers from congregating on the streets. After that action was taken by Council favoring the request.

The laying of a plank walk from Allentown to Pine street, St. Clair borough was appointed and a committee appointed to confer with Council of Allentown on the matter.

A petition for the opening of a street from Pine street to the Monongahela river, was presented to the Street Committee to obtain further information concerning it, the petition not being signed by a majority.

The South Side Ledger was added to our list of advertising mediums.

Mr. Golvin offered the following preamble and resolution which passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The subject of consolidating the borough of the South Side with the city of Pittsburgh has been agitated, and a disposition manifested by some, accustomed to political harness, to drag us into said consolidation without consulting our wishes or interests; and

WHEREAS, The great majority of the citizens of our borough are bitterly opposed to such consolidation; therefore

Resolved, That the Burgess and Council of St. Clair Borough, are opposed to consolidation so far as our interests are concerned, and will use their utmost endeavors to defeat it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE BLOWN DOWN.

Poor Men Buried in the Ruins—Fortunately no Lives were Lost nor Bones Broken.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, a large two-story frame building being erected by Mr. Henry Rabe at East Liberty, during the prevalence of a very high wind, blew down. Alexander Willis, contractor for J. A. Neil, and two other carpenters whose names we were unable to learn, were just raising the roof at the time and were buried under the falling building. Two other men were at work on the inside, but they escaped with the noise of the crashing timbers, were able to get outside before the walls fell in. A large crowd immediately collected, removed the boards and rafters and extricated the men, who were covered by the debris, and carried them into Schoeneberger's saloon, where Dr. Davis was summoned and examined the injured men and found that no bones were broken, and that the only injuries received were some severe bruises.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Spicy Times—Plenty of Talk—The Police Question Again—New City Map—A Poor Farm Purchased—Reminiscences and Pleasantries—The Spirit of Humor and Business Routine Matters.

Select Council.

President McBRIER occupied the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Hall, Huckenstine, Kirkpatrick, Matthias, Megraw, Moul, Omsler, Patterson, Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Schoyer, Thompson, Wettach, Wittmer and President McBrier.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

PETITIONS &C.

Mr. WETTACH presented a petition for the grading of Union Avenue and Willow street Seventh ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. A. PATTERSON petition for the vacation of ten feet of Reed street, and Bane's alley; also for widening of Bidwell street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition of Trustees of First Christian Church for relief of exorbitant sewerage assessment, also, for extension of water pipe west of Fremont street one hundred feet. Referred.

Mr. WITTMER, petition from the citizens of the Ninth ward for the extension of Market street. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, remonstrance against widening of Locust street to the width of sixty-six feet. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for lateral sewer on Fremont street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller, recommending the payment of the following bills from the departments:

Fire Engines	$ 282 75
Streets	1,717 16
"	30 77
In the City	240 27
Contingent Fund	904 90
Gas	62 75
City Property	82 92
	$2,687 15

The expenditures of the month were:

City Property	$1,498 28
Engineers Department	583 00
Fire Department	2,682 10
Police	1,913 77
Total	$7,634 90

The report was approved and warrants ordered.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of authorizing the payment to Messrs. McNaugher & Co. of $4,387 for paving and grading claims, and to Gallagher Bell for grading and paving of Chestnut street.

The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

LEASE OF LOT.

Mr. WETTACH, from the Water Committee, reported in favor of authorizing the re-lease part of the Water Works lot to Leonard Walters, for a board yard from April 1st, with the proviso that if the property should be wanted by the city, said lease would be void and lot vacated after three months notice.

Report accepted and resolutions Passed.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, reported adversely to the petition of James Andrews for suspension of grading of Willow street, which had been suspended two years and the Committee thought the work should not be bedfed any longer.

The Committee reported ordinances which were disposed of as follows: Opening Preble street from Bayard to Strawberry alley. Passed. Ordinance for opening Market street from Strawberry lane to First alley. Passed.

In the matter of the opening of Fifth street, Twenty-second ward, the Committee had the house of Mr. Guckenheimer, projecting two feet over the line, be disturbed, and ordered the work to be completed. After some discussion the ordinance was voted down. Ordinance for the grading and paving of Sidney alley, Sixth ward, passed; ordinance for grading and paving of Poplar street, from Hemlock to Fountain streets; passed; ordinance for grading and paving of Hope alley, First ward, with six feet wide sidewalks; passed.

LOCUST STREET AGAIN.

Ordinance for opening of Locust street from Beaver avenue to Fulton street, to a width of sixty-six feet.

Mr. A. PATTERSON said a remonstrance had been presented against making the width sixty-six feet. He had understood that the Committee had decided to make the street fifty feet wide.

The Chairman read a remonstrance against said a petition in favor of the full width.

Mr. HALL suggested that the matter should be referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I think the citizens would settle the matter. The Committee had twice fixed upon fifty feet, and subsequently their action was reversed and the street fixed at sixty-six feet to make the width uniform throughout the Ninth ward.

Mr. A. PATTERSON said the people didn't want the street sixty-six feet wide. They had petitioned and remonstrated against it. He had thought that the Committee had fixed upon fifty feet and he did not know until the ordinance was read that it was sixty-six feet. He thought that was "rubbing it in" on the property holders on the street, three-fourths of whom opposed the change. He could not vote for it.

Mr. THOMPSON, remonstrance against widening of Locust street to the width of sixty-six feet. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for lateral sewer on Fremont street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller, recommending the payment of the following bills from the departments:

Fire Engines	$ 282 75
Streets	1,717 16
"	30 77
In the City	240 27
Contingent Fund	904 90
Gas	62 75
City Property	82 92
	$2,687 15

The expenditures of the month were:

City Property	$1,498 28
Engineers Department	583 00
Fire Department	2,682 10
Police	1,913 77
Total	$7,634 90

The report was approved and warrants ordered.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of authorizing the payment to Messrs. McNaugher & Co. of $4,387 for paving and grading claims, and to Gallagher Bell for grading and paving of Chestnut street.

The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

LEASE OF LOT.

Mr. WETTACH, from the Water Committee, reported in favor of authorizing the re-lease part of the Water Works lot to Leonard Walters, for a board yard from April 1st, with the proviso that if the property should be wanted by the city, said lease would be void and lot vacated after three months notice.

Report accepted and resolutions Passed.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, reported adversely to the petition of James Andrews for suspension of grading of Willow street, which had been suspended two years and the Committee thought the work should not be bedfed any longer.

The Committee reported ordinances which were disposed of as follows: Opening Preble street from Bayard to Strawberry alley. Passed. Ordinance for opening Market street from Strawberry lane to First alley. Passed.

In the matter of the opening of Fifth street, Twenty-second ward, the Committee had the house of Mr. Guckenheimer, projecting two feet over the line, be disturbed, and ordered the work to be completed. After some discussion the ordinance was voted down. Ordinance for the grading and paving of Sidney alley, Sixth ward, passed; ordinance for grading and paving of Poplar street, from Hemlock to Fountain streets; passed; ordinance for grading and paving of Hope alley, First ward, with six feet wide sidewalks; passed.

LOCUST STREET AGAIN.

Ordinance for opening of Locust street from Beaver avenue to Fulton street, to a width of sixty-six feet.

Mr. A. PATTERSON said a remonstrance had been presented against making the width sixty-six feet. He had understood that the Committee had decided to make the street fifty feet wide.

The Chairman read a remonstrance against said a petition in favor of the full width.

Mr. HALL suggested that the matter should be referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I think the citizens would settle the matter. The Committee had twice fixed upon fifty feet, and subsequently their action was reversed and the street fixed at sixty-six feet to make the width uniform throughout the Ninth ward.

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Mr. THOMPSON, remonstrance against widening of Locust street to the width of sixty-six feet. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for lateral sewer on Fremont street. Referred.

Mr. HALL—That's the fourth time the gentleman has asked that question. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDDLE—I believe in a fountain.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the plan of a drinking fountain, as prepared by the City Engineer, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the erection of the fountain, provided the same did not cost more than $250, the same to be erected in one of the city squares.

The plan was approved and the resolution adopted.

THE POOR FARM.

Mr. THOMPSON call up the report of the Committee on Poor Farm.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the report of the Committee on Police just as important.

Mr. RIDDLE called for the regular order of business.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to suspend the rules. This motion was voted down. Regular business was then taken up until next meeting.

Mr. A. PATTERSON presented the plan of lots laid out by Mr. Hugh Sweeney, together with an ordinance naming the streets in the plan. Ordinance passed.

NEW CITY MAP.

Mr. PATTERSON from the Committee on Survey, reported that they had received proposals from several lithographers in reference to publication of a new city map, and made subsidiary arrangements with Krohs & Co. This firm agreed to get up the map in the same style, and with the same views of the Soldiers' and Humboldt's Monuments, Park and other local views.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to amend by giving the lithographer the plans and surveys drawn up and then subscribe for ten maps at ten dollars each.

The Committee reported a resolution authorizing a contract as stated.

Mr. RIDDLE thought the lithographer should donate ten copies of the maps to the city. The lithographer would be allowed to use the surveys which the City Engineer had been working on for the past two years, and he thought, could afford to give these maps for the surveys.

Mr. PATTERSON said some parties had agreed to donate maps for the original surveys, but they would not adorn it with local views as proposed by Mr. Krohs.

Messrs. J. C. PATTERSON, MEGRAW and PHILLIPS thought the "views" worth $100.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to amend by authorizing "a good thing" for the contractor, and although $100 seemed like a small sum, the city could get a good deal for it, and he thought it would pay the contractor well to do it.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to amend by authorizing the contractor to advertise for proposals for publishing the map.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order.

Finally a motion was carried, authorizing a contract for ten maps at $10, provided the maps met with the approval of the City Engineer and Councils.

Mr. PATTERSON, also from the Survey Committee, reported an ordinance for opening a part of Devise alley. Passed.

Also, for vacating part of Reed street. Passed.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE presented a resolution authorizing the Gas Committee to make some arrangements with the Gas Company in regard to certain streets where Council directed gas pipes to be laid, and the amount of gas consumed would not satisfy the company for the pipe. The proposition was to insure the company ten per cent. on the cost of laying the pipes.

The resolution was refgred to Gas Committee.

Mr. C. PATTERSON called up the proposed act in relation to certain streets in the city. He moved the approval of the first second and third sections which provided for the grading and paving of streets on Troy Hill. Carried.

Mr. RIDDLE moved that the remaining section of the act be laid over. Carried.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of Ch. of Council was then instructed to forward the first three sections to our Representatives at Harrisburg.

Mr. HALL—Can't the fourth section go, also?

Mr. RIDDLE—I believe not.

Mr. HALL—That's the fourth time the gentleman has asked that question. [Laughter.]

THE POOR HOUSE AND FOUNTAIN.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the plan of a drinking fountain, as prepared by the City Engineer, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the erection of the fountain, provided the same did not cost more than $250, the same to be erected in one of the city squares.

The plan was approved and the resolution adopted.

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Mr. MOUL offered a resolution for laying of water pipe on Sycamore street,—extended two hundred feet. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the supplement to the act relating to paving improvements, and moved its adoption.

Mr. A. PATTERSON thought that portion of the act which compelled property owners to pay for repaving streets was an outrage. He thought it should be stricken out.

Mr. HANNA moved to lay the paper over till the next meeting.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON thought the act should be disposed of, so that if approved it could be forwarded to the Legislature before it adjourned.

Mr. PHILLIPS was ready to hear discussion upon the act, provided the rules were suspended. which required Councils to adjourn at 5 o'clock.

The remainder of the paper was laid over.

A MEMBER RESIGNS.

Mr. A. PATTERSON here created a sensation by offering his resignation as a member of Council from the Fifth ward, and asking its acceptance.

Mr. MEGRAW—Why, what does that mean? We won't accept it.

Mr. PATTERSON (excitedly)—Well, it means that I don't care whether you accept it or not. I have been filled full in Council for the last time to-night. If I can't stay in here and get what my constituents want, I'll not be a member of Council. If I can't properly represent my ward, as near as I can so do my duty, I'll go out and let some one else come in who can. We can't set it up it seems, and I won't stay here any longer. I won't my resignation and you can accept it or don't make any difference, as I'll leave anyhow.

Mr. RIDDLE—I move to lay the paper on the table.

This motion was unanimously carried.

The complimentary vote however did not appease the gentleman and soon after he left the chamber.

THE POLICE PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Mr. SCHOYER, called up the ordinance increasing the police force.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. PHILLIPS (adjusting his collar and assuming an oratorical attitude) Well, sir, now I'm ready ready to speak for an hour and a half. (Laughter.)

The President decided the motion not debatable.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS—If the time's extended I'll stay with you.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. PHILLIP's then moved to recede and concur.

The Chair decided this out of order,—as the paper had last been acted upon in Select Councils. The only way it could be brought up, was to recosider the former action.

Mr. PHILLIP's—Well then I move to reconsider.

President—The gentleman is out of order, as he didn't vote in the affirmative. (Laughter.)

Mr. MEGRAW then made the motion to reconsider he having voted in the affirmative at last meeting.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting in 9 yeas and 7 nays.

Mr. PHILLIPS then moved to concur with Common Council in increasing the force fifteen men.

Mr. RIDDLE deprecated a new discussion again on the matter. It was well known that a majority of both Councils were opposed to the increase, but they had receded so as to increase the force six men. Now the demand was made for fifteen. He did not believe the increase was needed. He could to amend by increasing the force five men.

Mr. PHILLIPS was pleased with the audacity of the gentleman, first hoping there would be no discussion and then entering into half an hour's discussion. [Laughter.]

He thought they needed more policemen if the property of citizens was to be protected. The police now had twice as much ground as they could cover. Some of his wards needed needed policemen, and were crying "Come over to Macedonia."

Mr. RIDDLE—Send them some Macedonian oil. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALL argued on the financial status. It would require the appropriation several thousand dollars. That was all he had to say, and he would vote against the increase.

Mr. MEGRAW—I am opposed to the police. I said he opposed the increase because the appropriation had already been made and he didn't care about the matter. All he said was to come from. It couldn't be well taken out of the "Contingent Fund," as had been argued. That fund had been fully and finally appropriated, and $12,000 additional for the fifteen men would reduce the fund to far below the amount necessary for that for which no money was provided to pay.

Allegheny was a quiet city, and he didn't think it needed so many policemen to maintain order. There was no more orderly or quiet city in the Union, and he was proud of it. They didn't need an immense police force.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the Police Committee at the first of the year had told the Finance Committee that they would need $12,000 additional for fifteen men which they intended to ask for. He appealed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee if this was not the fact.

Mr. HALL admitted this demand, but said the Finance Committee could not make an appropriation to cover that, as they had to reduce the taxes.

Mr. RIDDLE said he had'nt heard an *argument* yet for the increase. It had been cited that within a square of City Hall, robbery and burglaries had been committed. If forty-four policemen could not protect the Mayor's office, or the property of the City Treasurer, then that was a strong argument for a decrease of the force. [Laughter.]

He did not know either that the people wanted more police. Certainly if he knew the feelings of his constituents, they didn't want them.

He did not want any comparison made with Pittsburgh. That city, it was well known, was taxed as little as any city in the Union, for any office presided upon. He was sorry when the day came when Allegheny was rated in that category, although he had a high respect for the officials of Pittsburgh.

He opposed this police increase because if the force they now had was properly managed, he thought it would be sufficient. Also, he had no objection spending some more down to the Ninth ward, as it had just been made a part of the city. He had been in favor of such appropriations, these City Hall police were not really in favor of any increase, and he thought the people were of the same opinion. The great cry was for retrenchment and reform and "reduce the taxes," and yet there was a demand for increasing the taxes $12,000. They should consider this matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS—The police force was concerned he had nothing to say against them further than if, as was stated a house could be robbed within a square of the house of the Mayor's Office, the less they had of such police the better.

Mr. MEGRAW was surprised at the lengthy speech made by the gentleman from the Second Ward. It was the longest speech he had ever heard him make, and he (Mr. M.) never displayed abilities which would make him successful if he ever again entered the arena for any office provided speeches could get him through.

He favored the increase, Allegheny needed not only fifteen men but thirty. He believed the people wanted them. He had never knew Alleghenians to grumble at paying taxes, if they were to be spent in the only paying these taxes to be protected. The very fact that robberies were committed in Mr. Hyndman's house so late, proved conclusively that more police were needed. A policeman shouldn't be expected to protect any house. He took him an hour or so to travel over. He couldn't do it. It might possibly do for such gentlemen as Mr. Hall, a gentleman from the Second ward resided—probably where they were all gentlemen, doctors, lawyers and preachers—where there was never committed any crimes, never violated any laws. But they—at least the lawers—were ready to take a fee and defend any man who did violate the laws. [Great applause and laughter from the lobby.] But they didn't want to allow it. They must allow other people the protection they wanted.

He thought that every man of this force was competent, and he thought the increase would not grumble if they had more force. The city was quiet and orderly butit ought to have a police force equal to the work to be done.

Mr. RIDDLE rose to explain. He was anxious to know what other gentlemen thought. Fourth ward desired. He certainly made a good show—so far as talking went—for Congress. [Laughter.]

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The gentleman said said he (the speaker) might be successful if he ever was a candidate again for office. He desired it to be known that he was not a political aspirations as the gentleman had intimated.

He thought it a small business to refer anyhow to outside matters which were not now under discussion.

Mr. MATTHIAS rose to a point of order.

Mr. RIDDLE—What is the point?

Mr. MATTHIAS—We're discussing Police business and candidates.

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Mr. MCBRIER—I rise to a point of order. The discussion should not be personal. The ordinance is now before the Council.

Mr. RIDDLE maintained that he was in order, and, being allowed to proceed by the Chair, after a few more words of the same effect as given, closed by strongly opposing the increase.

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Mr. PHILLIPS—Each policeman has seventy-two squares to attend to.

The discussion was here summarily closed by a call for the question to be taken upon eith amendment to increase the force to fifteen men. The result was a tie.

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